

FIG. 2A

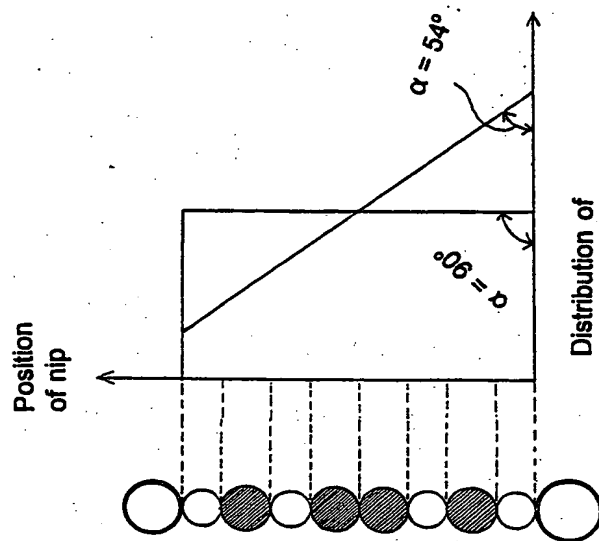


FIG. 2B

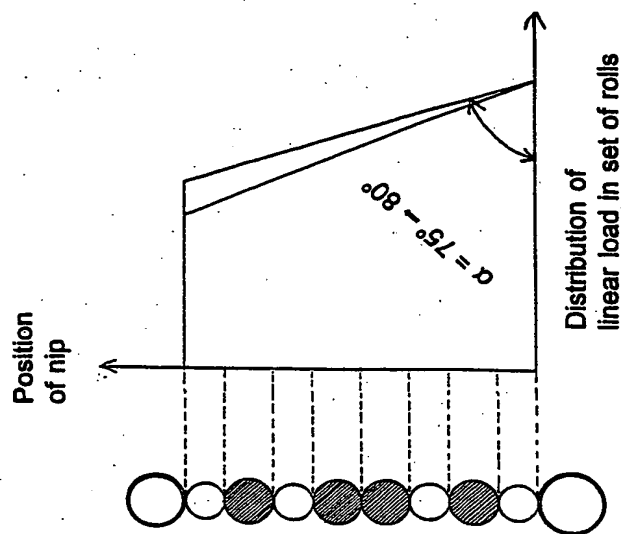


FIG. 2C

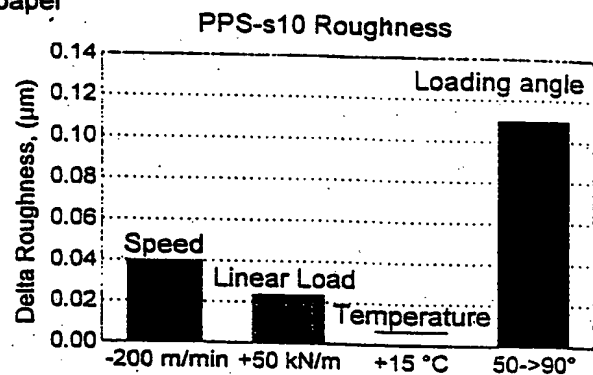
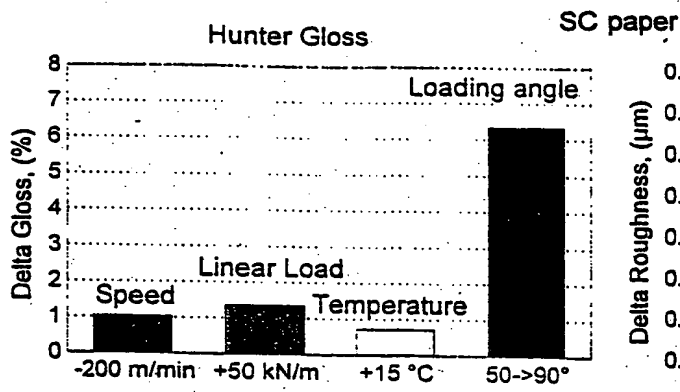


FIG. 3A

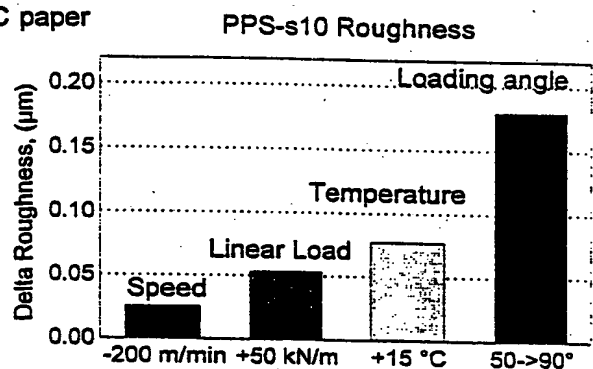
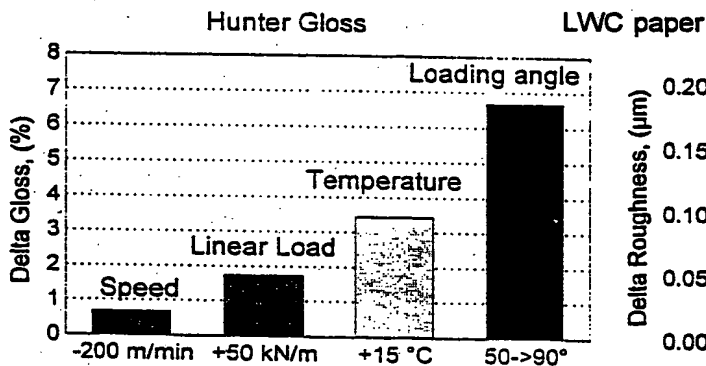


FIG. 3B

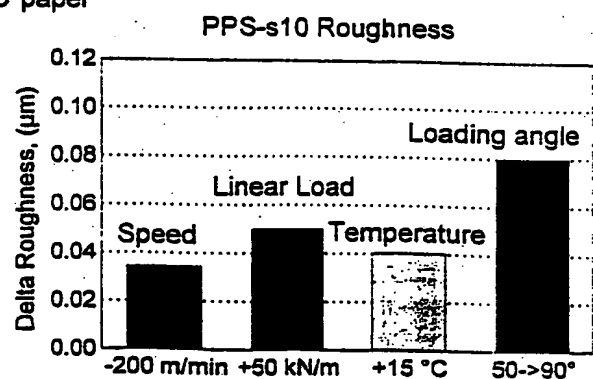
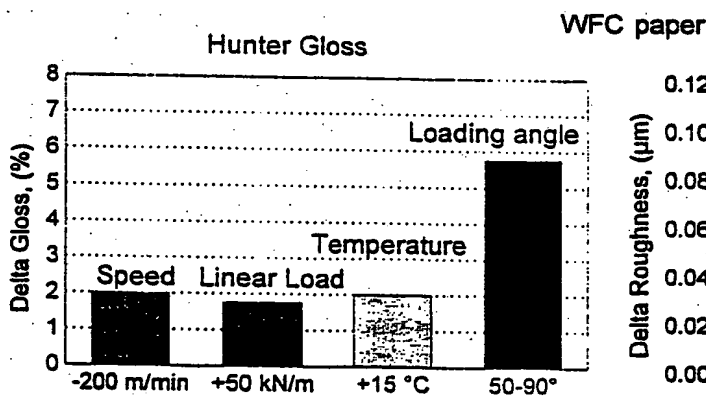


FIG. 3C

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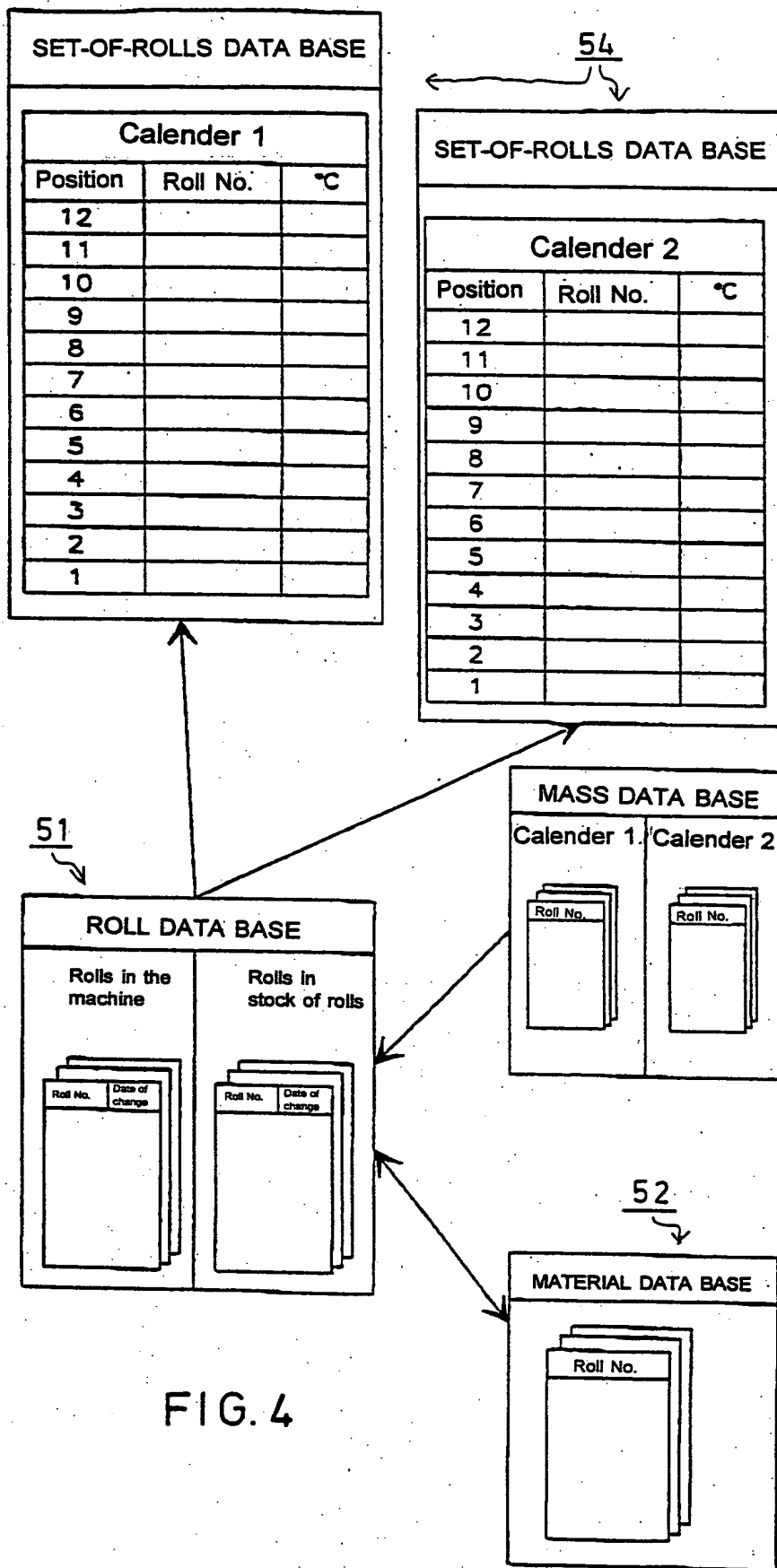
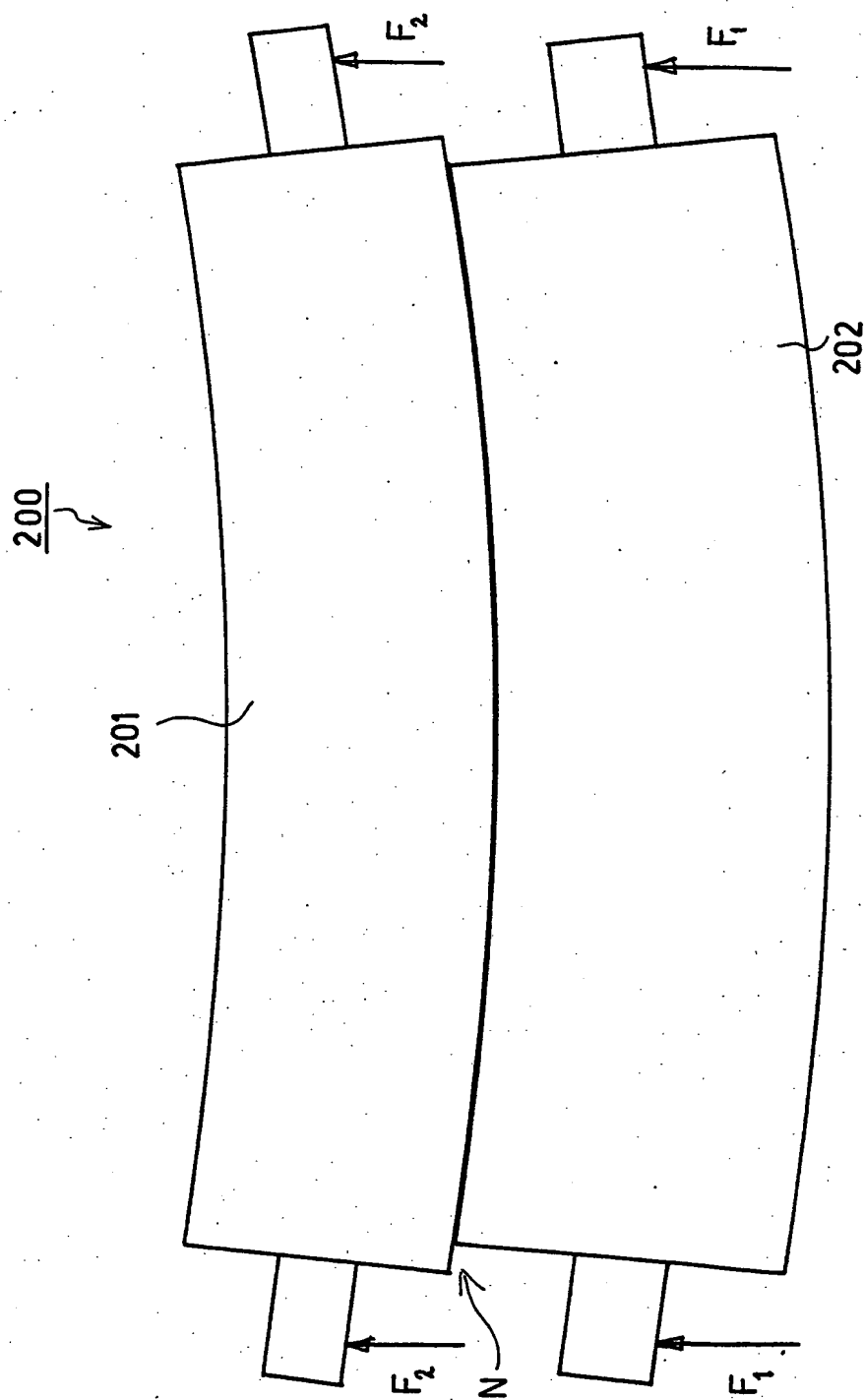


FIG. 4

FIG. 5



9.6.F

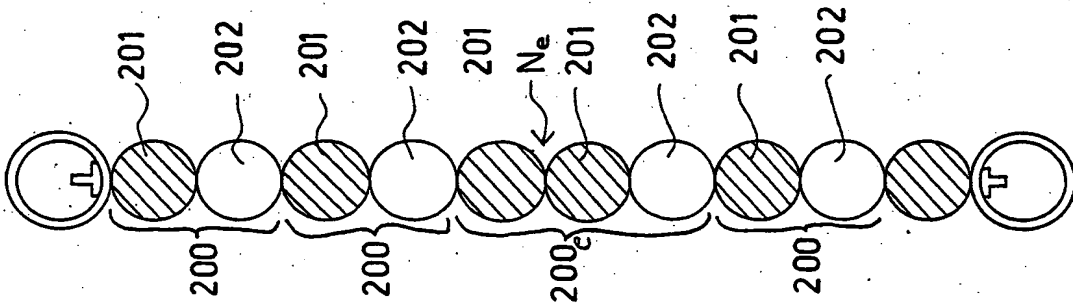


FIG. 7A

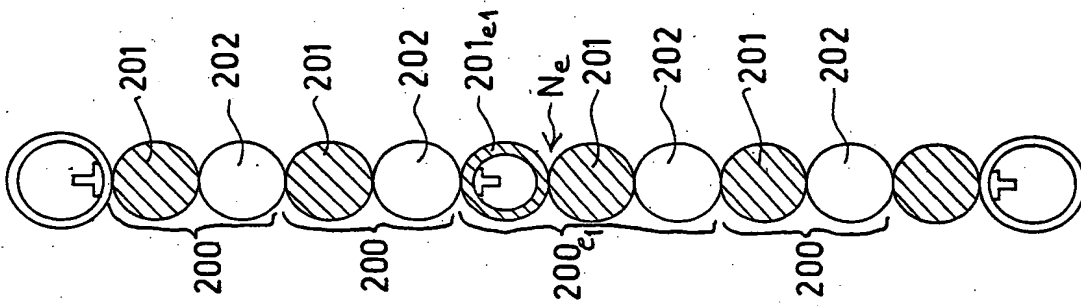


FIG. 7B

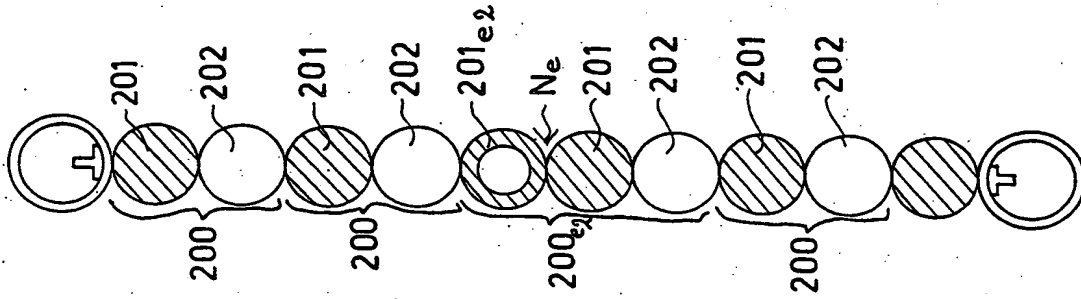


FIG. 7C

```
graph TD;
    A[User interface of automation system] --> B[Initial values & Maintenance of set of rolls];
    A --> C[INTERFACE TO AUTOMATION SYSTEM];
    D[(Data bases)] --> B;
    B --> E[OPTIMIZATION - Model of set of rolls];
    E --> F[Output<br/>Relief pressures<br/>Linear-load profiles<br/>Deflections of rolls];
    E --> G[Computing of pressures];
    F --> G;
    G --> H[Output<br/>Relief pressures<br/>Zone corrections];
```

The flowchart illustrates the process of roll force calculation. It begins with the 'User interface of automation system', which connects to the 'INTERFACE TO AUTOMATION SYSTEM' and the 'Initial values & Maintenance of set of rolls' block. 'Data bases' provide input to the 'Initial values & Maintenance of set of rolls' block. This block then feeds into the 'OPTIMIZATION - Model of set of rolls' block. The optimization block produces two outputs: one leading to an 'Output' box containing 'Relief pressures', 'Linear-load profiles', and 'Deflections of rolls', and another leading to the 'Computing of pressures' block. The 'Output' box also feeds into the 'Computing of pressures' block. Finally, the 'Computing of pressures' block produces the final 'Output', which includes 'Relief pressures' and 'Zone corrections'.

FIG. 8